

if over a murder had been committed, it would be committed this day.

Gospel ministers of every denomination in the county, attended him to the place of execution. They had visited him in prison with the utmost assiduity, and excited among their people a powerful desire, and earnest prayer to God in behalf of the unbelieving impudent sinner. The nature of the impression which appears to have been produced on the minds of many, ought to be considered as a proof that they have not laboured in this case in vain. Much praise is due to the sheriff of the county, whose endeavours to render public justice awful and impressive, were combined with the most tender compassion for the spiritual interests of the criminal.

Fears having prevented that a mob might prevent part of the sentence of the law from being put in execution, the militia were called out under the command of Major Fred. Foote, and good order was preserved.

After the criminal had hung the usual time, his body was delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

Graham was a native of Ireland, about 46 or 47 years of age, and had been in this country about 23 years. During this time he has lived in different parts of the state.

BOSTON, AUG. 9.

CHAMPLAIN FRONTIERS.

On the 4th inst. all the troops at Plattsburg left that place to join the main body of General Izard's army near Odietown. When they are united, this army will probably consist of 8 or 9000 men. The British have an army in front of it, of equal or superior strength, and they can unite with it the reinforcements from Europe, almost immediately on their arrival. A sanguinary battle is daily expected in this quarter. Reinforcements from different parts of the U. S. are continually on their march to Plattsburg, whence they are removed to head-quarters.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 12.

A friend has favoured us with the perusal of a letter dated Kinsale, Aug. 7, which states that the enemy came up to Kinsale on the 3d, and destroyed all the buildings and vessels at that place, except one sch. and a whale boat, which they carried off. They also destroyed every vessel inside the mouth of Yeocomico. They were opposed in their landing by Capt. Henderson's company of militia, which was finally obliged to retreat after having one man killed. Several dead bodies of the enemy have floated ashore since the engagement. The enemy's fleet got under way on the 5th and proceeded down as far as Cone.

After the above was put in type we were politely favoured with the following extract of another letter dated

Kinsale, 8th August. "Seven ships, 2 brigs and 15 tenders, exclusive of barges, are off this place. They do not confine themselves to their element, the water, but go in the country. They have burnt and destroyed almost every house in the way and about the river—Mr. Henderson's store and all his houses within 5 miles of Farnham church are in ashes. Kinsale and all the houses with the ware-house and all the tobacco in it (yours with the rest) are this moment in ashes. Yesterday they were up and burnt a number of houses in their route. They went within one mile of Northumberland Court-House. I have this moment returned from viewing the fleet, which from the passing of barges, shew a disposition to land in Yeocomico neck. We are all here in the utmost confusion; houses and farms deserted, women & children living in tents in the woods. Every one has either deserted his house in the neighbourhood of the water, or is in the militia, and we have a considerable good force too. Gen. Parker escaped narrowly; he is not in command here; he was reconnoitring, when a party in the forest woods let slip at him having cut him off—his horse in leading the fence fell; but the general escaped, with a wound in the hand and another in his thigh. He is yet up and going about with the army, his wounds being slight.

"Since writing the above another ship has joined the fleet at present here."

WASHINGTON, AUG. 12.

There was no mail received from Buffalo yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the

extreme stage of the line has disappeared, in what manner not known, and no traces have been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance probably, that we have received no further report of Gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters as late as the 5th instant have, however, been received from Presqu' Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Erie, (Penn.) Aug. 5.

This moment the captain of a small trading vessel, which sailed from Buffalo at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, came on shore. He confirms the information of an attack on Fort Erie by the British and adds, that after heavy cannonading for 2 h's the enemy were repulsed at all points and left the ground before night; no damages sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "the enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits. It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of the enemy on the peninsula." [Nat. Int.]

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-London, Aug. 10.

SIR. The enemy's squadron on this station, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, a sloop of war, two brigs, and two or three smaller vessels, is commanded by Ad. Cochrane—they were anchored off Gardner's Island, until yesterday morning, when a part consisting of 1 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig, got under way, and went to Stonington; when arrived there, a flag was sent on shore with a communication, notifying the inhabitants that one hour only was allotted for the women and children to remove, as at the expiration of said time, the town would be laid in ashes.

The citizens, unwilling to fall a passive prey, immediately sent an express to New-London but from the urgency of the case, no assistance could be derived from the militia. A few citizens, however volunteered, who were of essential service. The enemy commenced firing early in the morning from the brig and barges which was answered on our part with discharges from two 18's and one 6 pounder, which were the only cannon on our side. With these they sustained the fire of the enemy until 1 o'clock in the morning, when the firing ceased, but was commenced with additional force at day light, and returned with corresponding spirit from our little battery. And notwithstanding our guns were short of men and ammunition, the enemy were willing to withdraw about 10 o'clock this forenoon. An attempt was made by one of the frigates to relieve the smaller vessels, but ineffectually, it is said, in consequence of her grounding. During the action rockets were sent from the barges, & bombs from one of the frigates, but no material injury was done by them—one house only was fired, which was soon extinguished. The houses and furniture was much damaged.—Three men were wounded, and two horses killed.

Another Correspondent at New-London, says,

"Com. Hardy sent in a flag to demand the surrender of the fort and town in half an hour, or he would destroy the town. The commander of the little garrison returned an answer to the commodore, 'that he would not give it up so long as he had a man to fire a gun; he had got Eastport to deal with.' They sent over at one or two in the morning for ammunition, as they had but a few rounds left."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Evening Post, dated

N. LONDON, Aug. 10.

"The country here is much alarmed.—The militia are marching, a brigade having been ordered immediately to this place. I saw some of the companies—they appeared to be in high spirits, and determined to defend the land of steady habits to the last. I heard the guns throughout last night. It was the bombardment of Stonington; they continued to echo through the woods till 8 o'clock this morning. I saw a gentleman who came from Stonington who informs me that the people at Stonington had made a gallant defence. The force of the enemy is 1 74, 2 frigates and a brig.—The enemy threw many hundred rockets, most of them over reached the town, but some of them set fire to the

houses which were much damaged. Many buildings were destroyed by shot. I understand no shells were thrown. A British barge in attempting to approach the shore was sunk by shot from one of the 18 pounders and all on board perished. Frequent attempts were made to land by the British in barges, but they were always successfully repelled by the gallant Yankees. The force at Stonington is but 2 18 pounders; having fired all last night, their ammunition became expended, & teams started from this place this forenoon at eleven, to carry powder and ball. The next attack it is supposed will be here. The people seem to be much alarmed, expresses are flying in every direction to give notice of the enemy. The defence of Stonington is allowed to be the most gallant affair that has happened during the war.—Three or four of the inhabitants were wounded by the shot, but I understand no person was killed.—The expedition is commanded by com. Hardy. Four or five horses were killed. They expect this night there will be hot work. However, preparations are making for the worst."

Latest from New-London.

The verbal accounts brought last evening by the stage passengers, (and published in the morning papers) that Stonington had been taken and Saybrook bombarded, proves incorrect. It is, however, true, that two or three frigates and a brig proceeded into Stonington harbour and demanded the surrender of the town. The demand was promptly rejected. The enemy commenced a heavy cannonading upon the town; and the inhabitants, and the militia who had collected from the neighbouring towns, with great spirit, returned the compliment. The contest continued four or five hours, when the enemy withdrew. It was stated that the brig was much injured; and one letter, we understand, states, that she sunk while attempting to leave the harbour.

We have been obligingly favoured with the following extract, which contains the latest advices from that region, and which we have no doubt is substantially correct:

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 10, 1814.

"I wrote you last mail that the British were in considerable force in Long-Island Sound. Yesterday 3 ships and a brig moved off Stonington, and it is said demanded a surrender of the place or an agreement that no opposition should be made to their destroying the shipping under the penalty of the town being laid in ashes. The proposition was promptly rejected. An express arrived here about 8 o'clock with this information. About 9 o'clock the firing commenced with rockets and bombs, and continued until 1. It commenced again at 5 or 6 this morning, and was kept up from the brig until 9 or 10, when she hauled off, as is said, much injured. It is also said that the buildings in the town are much injured, though none of them are destroyed."

Latest from the Niagara Frontier.

By the steam-boat, we received from several correspondents at Albany, extra sheets of the Albany Gazette and Register, containing the following interesting intelligence

ALBANY, AUG. 11.

By the western mail of last evening we received the Utica Patriot extra, of August 9, containing the following intelligence—

From the Buffalo Gazette, Extra. of August 5.

It is with pleasure we announce a brilliant affair to our readers.

On Wednesday last, the enemy crossed the Niagara river, below Squaw Island, 1 mile below Black Rock, with a force said to be rising 1000 regulars, under Lt. Col. Tucker. They approached Black Rock, and were met at the Cojocket creek, before day-light, by Maj. Morgan, with less than 300 riflemen; a part of the enemy crossed the bridge over the creek, but were repulsed & the bridge taken up. The firing continued nearly 3 hours, when the enemy finding every effort to cross the creek unavailing, re-crossed the river.

During the action the enemy threw a number of shot and shells across the river.

The loss of the enemy must have been rising 50 killed, wounded and missing. Several were found dead, and there were appearances of a number of bodies having been taken away, during the battle; 6 prisoners taken and 3 deserted. Our loss was

2 killed, and 6 or 7 wounded; among whom were capt. Hamilton, and Lt. McIntosh, dangerously, and Lieut. Wadsworth, severely.

In this action, Major Morgan & his corps, have covered themselves with honour. The major has been joined by captain Birdshall with 150 riflemen since the action.

The enemy having been disappointed in gaining Buffalo, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, made a movement on our position at Fort Erie. They opened a fire on the Fort, from a large piece of artillery placed on the point about a mile below, which was answered from the Fort and a sch. in the harbour. The enemy attacked our pickets with a large force, and marched into the open ground in the rear of the fort, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry which was warmly returned, and a brisk discharge from several pieces of artillery, soon compelled him to retreat in great confusion, leaving a number of his men on the field, as the price of his temerity. The actual loss of the enemy we have not ascertained. We had a few wounded.

The Utica Editor adds,

We also learn, from a letter addressed to a gentleman in this village, dated the 7th inst. that Fort Erie was invested by a very superior force, and that an attack upon it was hourly expected.

From the New-London Gazette of the 10th inst.

Several of the enemy's ships came into the Sound on Saturday and Sunday. Their force last evening consisted of seven ships and two brigs; having in company two sloops, supposed to be prizes. Three ships and a brig came to anchor off Fisher's-Island Sound.

On Sunday a flag came up from the frigate Forth, com. Hotham. The object was to obtain permission for James Stewart, Esq. formerly Consul here, to take off his family.—Mr. Stewart was on board. Gen. Cushing, we understand, replied that the request would be forwarded to Washington.

It is confidently reported that the British fleet have taken formal possession of Montock point and ordered the families who lived there to retire ten miles from the point.—Mr. Holt, keeper of the Light House on Gull Island, has been sent off, with his family, and his house is converted into a hospital. The late movements of the enemy have excited apprehensions that some important expedition is in contemplation.

Major General Taylor, of Sharon, is detached to command this State's quota of militia as detailed in general orders.—Brigadier general Lusk, of Wethersfield, second in command.

The enemy at Stonington.

At 8 o'clock last evening, (after this paper was put to press) an express arrived at General Cushing's head quarters, from Stonington, with information that two frigates and a brig had arrived in that harbor, and demanded the surrender of the town, or that it should be laid in ashes; to which demand an answer was given, that the inhabitants would defend their fire-side with their lives. At the request of General Cushing, General Williams ordered out the eighth and thirtieth regiments for the defence of that town. Congreve Rockets were fired on shore during the night without injury; and this morning at sun-rise, a cannonade commenced and still continues—at 6 o'clock.

The militia have collected in such force as to prevent the landing, but we fear the place will be nearly destroyed, as the enemy are lying within half-gun-shot, and our only defence is two long eighteen pounders. The expedition is commanded by Com. Hardy.

MONTREAL HERALD—EXTRA August 2, 1814.

We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taken place on the Niagara Frontier, most glorious to H. M. arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Tucker, with part of the garrison of Fort George and 400 of the 80th regiment under Lieut. Col. Morrison, moved on the enemy's camp at Lewiston, on the morning of the 25th inst. drove them from it and brought away 100 tents, their baggage and provisions, without losing a man.

Maj. Gen. Brown began the same day to retire with his army from

Queenston towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division under Maj. Gen. Riall, consisting of 1500 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9—at this time being reinforced by the 103d regt. and a detachment from the Royals and King's not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides until past midnight, when the enemy was compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a six pounder, a 5 1 2 inch mortar, and two tumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; Maj. Gen. Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by capt. Loring, to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieut. Col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars & militia, is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, for their courage and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa towards Fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians, having previously burnt Streets Mill, and destroyed the bridge over that river. Reinforcements were rapidly advanced to the right division, and the left wing of Wadsworth's regiment would join it about the 28th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

A Volunteer corps of between 60 and 70 Dragoons, from Frederick and Washington counties, under the command of Major Cook, passed through this city yesterday to the rendezvous at Bladensburg. They were well mounted and equipped, and form a part of the troops called out for the defence of this district and the country below. A detachment of about 200 men, under Col. Gettings, from Montgomery county, have likewise reached Bladensburg, where a large, and we trust efficient, force will soon be assembled. [Nat. Int.]

An Overseer Wanted,

To superintend a large establishment, distant from Baltimore 14 miles. To a person well acquainted with the management of hands and teams, the highest wages will be given. No person need apply who has not been engaged in conducting business on a somewhat large, and who can bring testimonials of a good character.

Charles Waters

P. S. Letters addressed to the subscriber, by way of Baltimore, proposing terms, will be immediately answered. August 11, 1814. 2

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owing, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and this 2d day of August 1814. Hannah Owings, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to Hannah Hopkins, Adm'r. August 11.

To be Sold,

At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash, Five Negro Men and one Woman. The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good ostlers and waiters; the woman brought up to household work; and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetcroft to Thomas Munroe, and to Borton Whetcroft, assignee of Lewis Duval. John Randall, Trustee. August 6, 1814.

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c. By order H. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A. A. C. August 4, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 13.

We are authorised to state, that ARCHIBALD DOBBS, will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel in the next General Assembly. August 11, 1814.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Stewart, Richard T. Edwards, Griffith, Benj. W. L.

FOR CAROLINE.

Col. Wm. Potter, Wm. M. D. Col. Mather Driver, Richard A.

FOR FALBOT.

F. N. Hamilton, John Seth, Jabez Caldwell, Alexander

FOR WORCESTER.

E. K. Wilson, L. Quinton, T. N. Williams, R. J. H. H.

FOR ALLEGANY.

Wm. M. Mahon, Jesse Tomlinson, Wm. Hillary, Jacob L.

FOR FREDERICK.

Geo. H. Thomas, Joshua H. Thomas, Joseph T.

FOR QUEEN-ANNE'S.

Gideon Emery, James M. Wm. Carmichael, Richd. J.

Our County Election.

While in every other county state federalism discovers its nature in its bold, persevering opposition to the swiftness of democracy, we regret that in this county it has been worn down by a most criminal inactivity question is daily asked—Are we an opposition in this county? whose duty it is answer it. Democratic candidates be without opposition, to be returned, a heavy responsibility somewhere. Did not the result of your election show, that a time of the people of this county, from their delusion, not proof of the operation of a rating spirit? Was it not a future triumph of federalism notwithstanding all this, the contest is to cease when new circumstances conspire to a most favourable issue. Time most peculiarly requires opposition should be made, digested, discordant, sickly like that of 1812, when there a number of superannuated candidates, that they either ther out, but let those most to judge, select the four men, their opinion, are the best to represent the federalism of and every man who is steady faith will give them his support to be held in the second district: in this case you hope for success unless forward also your county. By doing this you insure their personal and political you animate the timid, the and the indolent, and you and concert to your opposing a contrary course, the defeat of your congress date, and you desert and both citizens of Prince-George's, w ing in your cordial co-operation shown a degree of industry that should make you busy inactivity. As the friends of should make every honourable additional exertion to restore your bleeding country; as the poor, you should be an endeavours to relieve the of agriculturalists from the exactions which take from little which the mildew & left them. How do you expect a peace? How do you expect relief from the pressure unless you take every man the people of the ruinous them in power, unless you your state and national leg declared friends of war are If you look to democracy, vain; she is too relentless, to be convinced; too pernicious. Perhaps you may peace from the inability of traction to carry on the war a vain hope; it falls into the doctrine of the sage. "War begets poverty, peace." If this were the would have had a peace what with the national can the national lancet with dition has so copiously drawn are poor enough in all con peace of any kind.

No circumstance has led to induce us to believe that which has been so destructive interests of our country, as to many individuals who have exposed and vulnerable it is drawing to a close! Of almost every occurrence nature tends to heighten which has long surrounded citizens of almost every degree fertile in conjecture the call of Congress by 4 but nothing is yet known to be had in view which lo